The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,624. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREENS favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. BROCKTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LIMA," Capt. RICKMANS, to sail on 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay 22nd October, 1863.

FOR HAVRE WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE new splendid French ship "DUC DE MALAKOFF," 3 3. L. H. Captain BOURDASE, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BOURDASE on board, or to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, to Surat on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P. M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row. 27th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 10 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHAND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 28th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 1st November, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Glasgow*, Captain TAYLOR, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees. Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ships deck.

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Canova*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

WILLIAM NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1863. Agents ship *Canova*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Japanese*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED by the Municipal Commissioners of Surat, a respectable and HARD WORKING MAN FOR SURVEYOR. Salary Rupees 100. Apply to the President of the Surat Municipal Commissioners.

E. RAVENSCROT, President.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONEY, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

TO LET.—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in a desirable locality at Tardeo, on the Br ach Candy Road, late the property of Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver, Esq., suitable for a large family or for an extensive establishment. For terms apply to BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA, No. 2, Todd Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS; also one SMALL BUNGALOW, suitable for an Office or for a single Gentleman to live in, with a sweet water well in the compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 on or Rs. 11 per doz.	
Hare	Ponchers		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli		
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.	
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Notices.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by GEORGE WELLS, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
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Captain BAYMAN, Shipping Master.
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☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

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With power to add to their number.

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The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a healthy locality, at a charge which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—1. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Allepey, on Friday, the 20th November 1863, (5th Kartega 1039), at 5 P.M., 200 logs more or less of TEAK TIMBER; and at Arocooty, on the Backwater near Cochin, on Monday the 23rd November, 1863 (9th Kartega 1039) at 7 A.M., 1000 logs of TEAK TIMBER, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 logs each, without distinction as to classes, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of their respective purchases, and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payment to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders, offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of sale, and which, parties shall, in the same Tenders, authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey, to draw upon them for the amount of deposit on their respective purchases, in the event of their offers or bids being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "A Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 31st December 1863, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits, and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, nd further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the bundy of one cubic kols. the kole being equal to 24 angoolums or 28½ English inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.

Comi. Office, Allepey, 10th October 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

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Deputy Chairman.

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Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsar, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz. :—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
3 ,,	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
2 ,,	at 2s.	0¼d. ,,
1 ,,	at 2s.	0d. ,,
On Demand	at Is.	11½d. ,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th October 1863.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience*, testify to the admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, is authorized to sign the name of the Firm from this date. We have opened a branch Firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLARUKIA PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOUSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W
H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 39 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all the building material's &c. of the Bungalow known by the name of Santabraz, at present occupied by the Officers of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation as a Club House, situated on Belvedere Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 16th day of November next, at 3 P.M. by the directions of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited. Further particulars and conditions of sale, can be learnt on application to the undersigned, or at the office of the Company prior to the said day of sale—Dated this 27th day of October 1863.

KELLY HORE,
Solicitors to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Under the patronage of the Masonic Fraternity of Bombay.

BROTHER E. JAMES MARTINNANT, begs to inform the Musical Public, his kind friends, and more especially the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, that he will give a VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT under the above patronage at the Grant Road Theatre THIS EVENING, the 30th October 1863, assisted by a Glee Club, and by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., by the kind permission of Major Combe.

Programmes are ready.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be obtained from the *Times of India* Office, and of Mr. MARTINNANT, at the door on the night of the Concert.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at the registered Office of the Company, or at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., in Bombay, on or before the 1st proximo.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 10th October 1863.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RYDING, STEWART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 15th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COOVERJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a 4th Call of Rs. 20 per Share, falls due on the 1st November next, and that a 5th or last Call falls due on the 1st December next, therefore the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof, interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls, are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, without any further notice, on or before SATURDAY, the 31st October instant, the 2nd Call from 8th September last, and for the 3rd Call from 8th October instant, in default of which, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall not withstanding be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd October 1863. Manager.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, former before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulation 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Saiseete Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woodee Poonawa.....ditto.....ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. OOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder road, belonging to MADAME DAVIDSON.

The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the general "a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Mooltan, Khorassan, &c., &c.,"

The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upper-storied Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150;—two Godowns capable of holding about 3,500 tons of Merchandize the whole standing in a large Compound comprising 11,260 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 400 a month, (*which may be considerably increased*).

The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental* of Rs. 99. The lease will expire in 1957.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. OOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co., Bunder Road, or to the Auctioneers at the MART.

Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,
100 Acres Coffee, one year old.
20 do. do. planted this year.
120 do. do. fine forest.
40 do. Grass land.

Total. 300 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent; containing three Lots of Superior Coffee plants, of which about

100 Acres are in bearing
70 do. will be in bearing next year.
30 do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and Tools for 150 men, Bullock Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is about 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars apply to R. DAWSART & Co.

Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

Books, etc., for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for October, 1863, Contains :—1, English Letters. 2, Strategy. A Lecture by Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. A. Thesiger. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters IV. to IX. 4, Woman's Work in India. 5, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VIII. 6, An Adieu. 7, A Sketch of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army. The "Black Watch." 8, Distribution of the Bombay Army. 9, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VII. 10, Modern Civilisation. 11, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs Chapters XXXIV. XXXV. 12, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in September. 13, Literary and Critical Notices. Dragon's Teeth; A Tangled Skein; Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61; Cecil Beaumont. 14, Military Summary for August. 15, Literary Announcements in August. 16, Home Politics and Literature—August. 17, Indian Retrospect—September. 18, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for September.

BOMBAY, CHESSON & WOODHALL; CALCUTTA, LEPAGE & Co.; MADRAS, J. HIGGINBOTHAM; AGRA, "DELHI GAZETTE" PRESS; LAHORE, MESSRS. W. COCKNELL & Co., ANARKULEE AND MEAN MEER; LONDON, JOHN GLADDING, JUN., 13, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England Rs. 20; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

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(PRICES CURRENT (29th Oct. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 610 to 620
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 625 to 627
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 625 to 647
New Oomravutee	,, 575 to 589
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 660 to 665
New Dharwar Bengawar	,, 680 to 685
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeravul	,, 565 to 570
New Khandeish	,, 555 to 560
New Pursuckee	,, 585 to 590
New Accote	,, 610 to 615
New Mangalore	,, 585 to 590
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33
	,, 40
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 29	Roxana	Spittal	Kurrachee 21 Oct.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee ——

INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—In the Gulf of Cutch experienced a tremendous hurricane with a very heavy sea; lost boats and ship hove to or 24 hours.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 29	Orissa (s)	Parish	Hongkong & Singapore.
	Malta (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tilly* from Kurrachee.—S. Giles, Esq.; Captain Harris; Dr. Bruce; Mr. Boulton; Mr. and Mrs. Pelly; Colonel Mosey; three Italian gentlemen; Mr. Cotgrave; Captain Chetwood; Mr. Dabusset; Mrs. E. Carmichael; General Lucas; Mrs. Horson; Mrs. Barclay; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Miss Buchanan; Mr. Ellison and 62 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, to Hongkong and Singapore.—Mr. Vener; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Lieut. Burnes; Miss Terrey and Miss Whitecombe; Lieut. Griffin; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Jardine; Mr. Savage and Mr. Bottell.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Ville de Zima*, for Havre.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—
Ship *Lord Palmerton*, W. Halcraw, bound to Liverpool.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Huzareemull Nurseedass; 39 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and M. Framjee Cama and Co., 32 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey.

For Havre.

Naval Brigade.—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Cassum Khetsey.

Maupertius.—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Ville de Lima.—350 packages black peppers, 612¼ cwt., Muojee Ramjee and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—7½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1863.

London.

Gloriana.—35 chest chundroos, 71-2-16lbs., Bhimjee Curpar; 57 packages coffee, 133 cwt., Girdhur Koopchund; 44 cases chundroos, 84-0-14 lbs., Muncharam Moteeram.

Chapman.—1 case books and apparel, Dwyer and Co.

Liverpool.

Aaron Brown.—251 bales cotton, 878¼ cwt.. Goculdass Illladhur; 27 bales cotton, 94¼ cwt., Jeatha Purseetum.

Lord Palmerston.—1 box musical box, 1 box private papers, Ritchie, Steuar anu Co.

Bates Family.—350 bales cotton, 1225 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 1 half bale wool, 1½ Cwt., Hossun Moosa.

Lady Havelock.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., F. Chambers.

Minnehaha.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Sewjee Nansy and Co.; 101 bales cotton, 153¾ cwt., Goculdass Dewcoan and Co.

Halesman.—35 bales cotton, 122¼ cwt., Juga Ludha.

Eurcelydon.—115 bales cotton, 402¼ cwt., Govindjee Megjee; 61 bales cotton, 213¾ cwt., Nursey Jewraz.

Joshua.—200 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Missouri.—100 bales cotton, 350. cwt., Govin jee Megjee; 60 bales co ton. 210 cwt., Govind Girdhur; 175 bags surses seed, 262½ cwt., Morarjee Natha.

Inkerman.—428 bags surcesseed, 642 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Merchant Prince.—2000 buudles rapseed, 1,000 cwt., Fragopulo, Agolasto and Co.

Helen Scott.—70 bales cotton, 255 cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 56 bales cotton, 199 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 125 bales cotton. 437½ cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy.

Indica.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Munchenjee Dadabhoy; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co.; 225 bags surseesced 337½ cwt., 75 bags linseed 102½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

City of Brussels.—325 bales cotton, 1,138 cwt., Jeatha Lndhany.

Anott Lyle.—520 bundles cowdies, 260 cwt., Topun Euderjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gonjee Nurputt; 140 bales cotton, 499 cwt., Champsy Nagsy; 462 bundles cowdies, 227½ cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee.

Pera.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Summerlee.—200 balea cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Flying Venus.—200 bales hemp, 700 cwt., Goculdass, Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Thuckersy Mailsy; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Hurreedass Mowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damoder Tickumjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Maljee Sewjee; 12 bales cotton 42 cwt., Morarjee Bursondass; 34 bales wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Narconjee Luckmedass and Co.

Maratha.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*.—54 boxes silk worm's eggs, J. Sigg and Co.; 17 packages sundries, James Dickson.

Havre.

Naval Brigade.— bags jingilyseed, 300 cwt., Chuturbhez Nursy; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Robertson.—300 bales cotton, 1.050 cwt., Maljee Sewjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa*.—87 chests Malwa opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, W. Carling.
1496 Malta (s) G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of October 19, announced the arrivals of the *Turkey*, Hamilton, from Mauritius 20th Sept.; *Indian*, Averill, from Mauritius 16th (month not mentioned); *Hippogriffe*, Andy, from Colombo 2nd Oct.; *Hamoody*, Nacoda, from Jeddah 8th Aug., touched at Bombay 19th Sept.; *Ameelee*, and *Waverley*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 23, Ship *Hero*, Mordue, from London 6th June, and Simons Bay 7th September.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Swinhoe, Lieut. C., 56th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Frankland, Captain C., 103rd Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.
Lucas, Brigadier General C., Inspector General, on duty, from Sind.
Harris, Captain T. M, Royal Artillery, or duty from Sind.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Thorald, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Regiment N. I., to join, to Aden.
Neale, Captain W. A., Special Duty, on duty, to Khandiesh.
Jenkins, Lieut. E. G., 1st Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Bethune, Lieut. C, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Eden, Captain M. R., 56th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Joynt, Assistant Surgeon C., M. D., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Asseerghur.
Heythrysen, Lieut. V., Staff Corps, on duty, to Munmar.
Pottinger, Lieut. E., Royal Artillery, sick leave, to England.
Wharton, Lieut. T. C., 97th Regiment, to rejoin, to Saugor.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 29TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 21st Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. With reference to Garrison Orders para 5, dated 17th instant, the Committee therein ordered having been improperly constituted.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble for the same purpose at 11 A.M. to-merrow at the office of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance in the Castle:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.
Members.—Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regiment N. I., and the Adjutant 18th Regiment N. I.

2. With reference to Garrison after Orders, of the 27th instant, the Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, will be pleased to send the men therein named to Kirkee by the evening train to-morrow.

3. The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish a funeral party of 40 rank and file furnished with 3 rounds of blank ammunition per man, in undress, with proportion of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers under the command of a Subaltern to attend at the Cathedral to morrow morning at 6 A.M. to accompany the remains of the late Lieut. Bethune Royal Artillery, to the grave.

The Drum and Fifes of the Regiment will attend.

The 103rd Regiment will furnish the usual carrying party to be at the Cadral at ½ to 6.

All Officers off duty are requested to attend.

4. Lieut. Colonel Carmichael, C. B., Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment and D. Costello, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. D. are appointed, the former President and the latter member of a Court of enquiry to assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the office of the Deputy Quarter Master General.

5. On the requisition of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Poona Division, Lieutenant Colonel Murray has permission to send 8 Gun Lascars to Kirkee who will be sent by rail at the Public expense, on Monday next, the 2nd proximo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1863.

No. 525.—Surgeon Major T. B. Larkins, Staff Surgeon, Poona, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 526.—Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, of H. M.'s 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlogh to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 527.—In Silladar Cavalry Corps, Horses unprovided with Riders, but not in excess of the established strength, may be charges to Government at Rs. 20 a month for not more than three months. No allowance will be given for any longer time.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1863.

No. 528.—Men of the Regiment of Artillery permanently employed on Staff or detached duty other than in the Ordnance Department, will, in future, receive the Infantry rate of pay.

Widows of these men will, as heretofore, receive Pensions at the Artillery rate.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1863.

No. 529.—The Compensation for dearness of provisions granted in G. O. No. 43, of 21st January 1860, and G. G. O. No. 623, of 6th November 1860, to Public Establishments, is extended to all permanent mustered followers in receipt of fixed rates of pay of less that Rs. 30 per mensem, with effect from 1st May last.

No 530.—Whenever an Officer of the Staff Corps or Local Indian Army may die, leaving Property in India, in whatever Department Civil or Military, he may have been employed, and wherever his death may have occurred, a Committee of Adjustment is to be assembled under Act 12 and 13 Vict. Cap. 63, at the Military Station at, or nearest to, the place at which the property is.

Property of a deceased Officer, which is not in a Military Cantonment, should be taken charge of, in the first instance, by the local Civil authorities, who should communicate with the Military Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1863.

No. 535.—Artillery and Medical Officers proceeding to Europe under the New Furlough Rules from Full Batta Stations, will receive Full Batta for the first six months of their furlough. This Order takes effect from the 1st September last.

No 536.—A Pay Havildar on Rs. 5 per mensem is sanctioned for the Depot of Her Majesty's 22nd Regt. N. I. He will also perform the miscellaneous Staff duties of the Depot.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th October 1863.

Private Wm. Ainsworth, 6th Dragoons, is, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, permitted to proceed to the Mauritius pending the decision of the Chelsea Commissioner as to the amount of his pension.

The undermentioned men at present attending the Central Military School as Students will rejoin their respective Regiments:—

No. 1 Corporal Boston, B/4 Royal Horse Artillery.
No. 1 Gunner Lynch, B/18 Royal Artillery.
No. 1 Lance Bombr. Armitage, C/18 Royal Artillery.
No. 1 Private Buckingham, 1/4 King's Own Regiment.
No. 5 Private Chapman, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment.
No. 5 Lance Corporal Forster, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
No. 5 Lance Corporal Martin, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
No. 5 Private Bunton, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
No. 5 Private Appleyard, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
No. 10 Private Allen, H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders.
No. 10 Serjeant Brice, H. M.'s 6th Dragoons.
No. 10 Lance Corporal Blake, 6th Dragoons.
No. 13 Private Yelverton, H. M.'s 6th Dragoons.

Those of the C/18 Royal Artillery, 44th Foot, 72nd Highlanders and 6th Dragoons, will be attached to the General Depot, Khandalla, until oppo tunity offers for them to join their Corps

Lieut Jacob, Acting Superintendent Army School, is authorized to proceed on tour of Inspect on of Europ an Schools visiting also those of the Native Army as opportunities may occur.

In G. O. C. No 774 of the 14th July 1862 for the year 1862 63, read 1863 64.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:
Royal Artillery (18th *Brigade*).—Lieut. E. T. Pottinger from 15th to 30th October 1863, in extension of privilege leave to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Royal Artillery No. 1 *Battery* 21*st Brigade*.—Captain H S. K. Pechell from 21st October to 29th November 1863 to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.
95th Foot.—Captain J. N. Cosslack, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 6 months from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.
106th Foot.—Paymaster D. Hepworth, from 21st October to 15th November 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 29th Oct. 1863.

Mr. Leishman, 1st Officer of the *Berenice*, is directed to take temporary charge of that vessel vice Barnes proceeded to Calcutta.

Mr. Roberts 3rd Officer of the *Berenice* was transferred to the *Semiramis*, as a 2nd Officer from the 19th instant.

The Superintendent of the Floating Batteries is directed to engage a Crew for the dredge Bulkul consisting of Tindal of Stokers at Rupees 30, First Class Stokers at Rupees 25 each, Third Class Stokers at Rupees 19, Tindal of Lascars at Rupees 27, Lascars at Rupees 18 each, Bandary at Rupees 15, to provide their own provisions. One month's pay to be advanced to the Native Crew and two months to Mr. Lambord the Engineer in charge.

Civil

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 29.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. W. Anderson, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, and Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent of Horse in Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C A. Goodfellow, V.C., Executive Engineer of the Sattara Districts, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr. Rang Row Bheemajee, Acting Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Canara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with powers under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following Mamlutdars in Canara, are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class:—

Mungeshaya, Mamlutdar of Karwar.
Sukharam Punt, Mamlutdar of Goompta.
Ramjee Hurree, Mamlutdar of Soopa.
Vittul Row, Mamlutdar of Sirsi.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, Clerk to the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave under Section XVII. of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, for two months from the 1st proximo.

Nurseedass Kuddoojee, Acting Thannadar of Dholleea, Furgunnah Dhundooka, and Futteychund Heerachund, Acting Head Carkoon of Furgunnah, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Mahomed Houssein Ooded walled Mahomed Saleh Saheb, Moulve of the Jumma Musjid Adawul, is allowed leave of absence for one week, from the 3rd instant, under Section XI. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Jordan is appointed a Deputy Collector in the Ahmedabad District for one year, so long as he is employed on Special Survey and Settlement duty in that Collectorate, and is vested with powers Section XII. of Bombay Act VII. of 1863

Captain T. E. Britten, Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of cotaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. J. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for two months under the Notification of the Government of India, dated 31st July last.

Rao Bahadoor Balcrishna Hurry, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh is allowed leave of absence for three months under the Notification of the Government of India, dated 31st July last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Havelock to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Inam Departments, during the absence of the Honorable H. L. Anderson as a Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Honorable A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Separate Department during the absence of the Honorable H. L. Anderson as a Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed the prescribed Exami ation in the languages mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. C. Powell, Hindustani.
Mr. R. Morris, Marathi.
Mr. G. Blackwell, Guzerathi.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, Educational, and Persian Departments, has this day assumed charge of his duties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Assistant in the Engineering School at Poona, has been granted leave of absence for one year, under Section XII. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend J. Mitchell is appointed a Registrar of Marriages at Poona.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 23rd October, the wife of Mr. John Nicholas, of a son.

At Madras, on the 21st October, the wife of Mr. W. Teel, of a son.

At the Residency, Indore, on the 16th October, the wife of Lieutenant P. W. Bannerman, Assistant A. G. G. for C. I., of a daughter.

At Jubulpore, on the 14th instant, the wife of R. S. Brundell, East Indian Railway, of a son.

At Dalhousie, on the 17th instant, the wife of Major C. S. Lemarchand, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

At Cawapore, on the 19th instant, the wife of Captain A. W. Bolton, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Bartholomew's, Barrackpore, on the 7th Oct., by the Revd. C. Garbett, John Cowie, Esq., B. A., (Cantab.), to Alice Isabella, youngest daughter of J. S. Dickson, Esq. M. D., Her Majesty's Inspector-General of Hospitals.

CALENDAR —— OCT.—NOV.—1863.

Last Quarter	Tuesday	3d. 8h.	25.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Wednesday	11d. 0h.	50.4m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	18d. 12h.	56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon	Wednesday	25d. 1h.	52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	30	Uranus sets 9h. 25m.	6 33	5 27	1 2	1 21	
Sat.	31	All Hallow's Eve,	6 1	5 26	1 39	1 56	
Sun.	1	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	2 16	2 36	
Mon.	2	All Souls.	6 2	5 26	2 56	3 16	
Tues.	3	Half-way Well Day.	6 2	5 25	3 41	4 6	
Wed.	4	Daybreak at 4h. 47m	6 3	5 24	4 37	5 11	
Thur.	5	Papist, C.—Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	5 49	6 26	

Date 28th October. Time—7h. 58m. 15s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 30th.—Tower Armoury burnt, 1841.
Saturday 31*st*.—Simon's Bay captured, 1795.
Sunday 1*st*.—Battle of Aboukir, 1803.—Proclamation throughout India of the transfer of Government to the Crown, 1858.
Monday 2*nd*.—Insurrection at Cabool, 1841.—Destructive hurricane at Bombay, 1854.
Tuesday 3*rd*.—Long Parliament sat, 1640.—Second Canadian, Rebellion, 1838.
Wednesday 4th.—
Thursday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot. 1605.—French Chambers, dissolved, 1827.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 21
AGRA	Oct. 22	LAHORE	Oct. 17
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 24
BANGALORE	Oct. 23	MALTA	Oct. 9
COCHIN	Oct. 14	MEERUT	Oct. 23
CALCUTTA	Oct. 20	OUDH	Oct. 21
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 20	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 4
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. C.'s Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for the Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

COLOMBO MAIL.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed TO-MORROW, the 31st instant.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

THE Tea plant is chiefly cultivated between the Yang-tse-Kiang and the Bhrahmapootra, but its natural limits extend from the 15th to the 45th Northern parallel in from 100° to 130° East longitude. Recently however its cultivation has been carried even beyond these limits. It has been introduced into the Eastern Archipelago so far South as the Equator, and so far West as tropical America. In Java it has thrived beyond the most sanguine expectation although the natives of the Archipelago prefer the leaf of the coffee plant. We are all familiar with the successful extension of this staple along the Himalayas. This success indeed seems to be enough for the Supreme Government. The end for which they introduced the plant, namely to naturalize it in the Himalayas has been attained, and they would rest satisfied. We hope however that they may consider before they do away with their nurseries, whether Tea might not be farther extended over India, If the plant will grow in Java, may it not in short grow in Western India, and until we have given it a fair trial here, we trust that the Supreme Government will keep up Dr. Jamieson's nurseries. We have already drawn attention to the fact that our whole Ghat districts are lying waste. While richer parts of India were unoccupied, there was an excuse for allowing these to lie fallow: but now that good land is becoming scarce in the market, it would not be amiss on the part of our Government to see if our Ghats could not be turned to good account. Our own conviction is that they could be made to bear almost every tropical product, and we would be more sanguine of tea than of almost any other untried article. The useful part of this plant is not its fruit as in coffee, or its bark as in Cinnamon, or its fibre, or any exudation, but its *leaf*. Nearly every leaf, will plant, almost all over the world, modified and blighted as it may be in all other respects by expatriation. A change of climate may turn a standard into a creeper, a tree into a shrub, prevent its fruiting, and even flowering, and check any exudation or destroy any fibre it may naturally yield, but in comparatively few cases will it refuse to put forth leaves. The Coffee leaf has indeed come to be used in the Eastern Archipelago, because the berry is not produced so economically there. We would not wish to excite undue hopes in the breast of any adventurer, especially in times of such speculative excitement. All we would say is that Government should take the matter into their consideration. We would have them through the Forest Department, experimentally try whether or not the tea plant will bear being transferred to Bombay. If they can raise a nursery here in some favorable locality, such as Mahableshwur, Panchguny, or Matheran, we would then wish experiments on a large scale to be tried by actual settlers along the Western Ghats, as by Mr. Chesson at Panchguny, and Messrs Madox and Hayne at Goa. If they found it pay within five years, from Matheran to Canara, the Western Ghats would be completely settled, and that independent European element introduced into this Presidency, without which it never can be properly developed, nor be safely made the seat of the Supreme Government. We complain enough of being ruled from Calcutta, but how terrible for Bengal to be governed from Bombay when the only interest properly mastered by our governing class is that of the ryot of the Deccan and Goojerat. It must be remembered that tea has already been largely introduced into the hill districts of Madras, there is therefore every inducement for making an effort to naturalize its cultivation in Western India, and any planter or capitalist would be sure of receiving all the support Government may reasonably give to such an undertaking. Dr. Jamieson last year distributed seven lakhs of plants gratis, representing a cost to Government at 3 Rs. per 100 of Rs. 21,000 and yet notwithstanding so large a gratis distribution, Dr. Jamieson's plantations yielded a net profit of nearly 50,000. The yield of tea is 100 lbs. per acre, and Dr. Jamieson estimates that the lands suitable for tea in the North West Provinces might be made to turn out annually nearly one thousand millions of pounds of the fragrant and refreshing leaf.

ONE of the most striking proofs of the strange and singular dislike,—a dislike so fierce and onesided that it seems hardly removed from hatred—shown to England and the English by the Americans in the Federal States, more particularly at the present moment, but shared in very generally by the South as well as the North,—is afforded in a book recently published by one of the best of living American writers —Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mr. Hawthorne had resided some years in England as American Consul at Liverpool, he had seen much of our habits, our ways and modes of life, he kept journals and made notes, and from these, he has compiled a book which has just been published under the title of "Our Old Home," and in the dull season of the year when there is hardly any thing read in England but a novel to idle away the time at the sea-side, or to make a rainy day in the country bearable, the book has made a sort of sensation. Mr. Hawthorne is already well known by books that have sh

59. Not only must the exuvia and sewage water of a town population be conveyed from among the dwellings of human beings, by the shortest and most direct route, to some outfall where it shall be finally disposed of, but its passage and final disposition must be so managed as to cause no secondary nuisance to the same or any neighbouring community. It is manifest that the mere removal of filth from the actual town limits will in a very slight degree tend to the sanitary welfare of the inhabitants, if that filth be thrown into any adjoining water course, from which all or a portion of the people derive their supply of drinking water—such a mode of removing the sewage would create a secondary nuisance inferior in intensity only to a saturation of the urban area with house drainage.

60. It is equally self-evident that to discharge an enormous mass of feculent matter at any locality where prevailing winds would carry effluvia back to the town producing the sewage, or where, from any peculiar circumstances, the sewage must be imperfectly delivered,—imperfectly in the sense of being only slowly carried off on leaving the outfall—would be equally objectionable.

61. It may indeed be said that, under the most unfavourrble circumstances, sewage may be intercepted at an outfall, may be deodorized, and so discharged in a perfectly innocuous shape, or may even, after deodorization, be applied as liquid or solid manure to the various purposes of agriculture. But this will apply only to profitable appliaction of the manure, or to unfavourable conditions of outfall.

62. The application of sewage manure has never yet (except in one or two special cases) been found profitable as a commercial speculation, even in small towns situated in the centre of rural districts,* while the advantages of this mode of dealing with the enormous products of any large urban area, is to the present day considered doubtful by the profession in England.† Furthermore the application of sewage manure in the form of liquid has almost invariably been attended with great local nuisance, ‡ comparatively unobjectionable where the distribution is far removed from town limits, but highly deleterious where the irrigated area is in immediate juxtaposition with populous localities.

63. The business moreover of undertaking the conversion and application is one for private enterprise, and would not be a legitimate application of public funds. Great loss would be highly probable, and profit altogether problematical, and this under favourable circumstances.

64. Even the mere operation for deodorising is attended with considerable current expense, but may, to doubt, always be judiciously adopted even where local circumstances do not absolutely necessitate its use.

65. Where, however, any means exist for so disposing of the sewage that it shall at once, on reaching the outfall, be carried away never more to return to the town which prnduced it ; where it can be so carried off as neither to pollute the atmosphere nor the water of the inhabitants ; and where this effectual removal shall not cause any nuisance to neighbouring communities, it would be absurd to adopt any less perfect or more expensive expedients.

66. To apply these general principles to the case of Bombay. Referring to Map No. 1 it will be seen that there are but two general localities adapted for the discharge of the town sewage ; the western shore or that towards the open sea ; the eastern or that towards the harbour ; and reserving professional considerations for a moment, we conceive that the latter or the harbour side fulfils in a high degree more than the western, and indeed almost to abstract perfection, the general conditions we have enumerated.

67. The western side of the Island is the windward side. In the Meteorological table given in the Mortuary Report for 1859. it will be found that winds from the sea, blew, on a daily average throughout the year, 18½ hours. During some of the months in the hot and rainy seasons, the average was much higher even than this. In a climate where the daily mean temperature is 80 degrees, where the atmosphere is loaded with humidity, and where the only breeze that can be tolerable either to rich or poor, is the daily blessing of the pure sea breeze, it is impossible to overrate the importance of of possessing that purity in the utmost perfection.

68. The whole community is vitally interested in this matter. We say dothing of the valuable properties which would suffer by any contamination of the western shore ; we do not wish to insist on the destruction of picturesque sides, but we put the question on the broad ground of the general welfare. Malabar Hill and its roads, and the Breach Veltard, are to this populous town precisely what the Parks are to London ; they are emphatically the " Lungs of Bombay." All who have seen, and who has not seen, the Breach Vellard and the roads at either end of it, covered on the evening of a sultry day with people of all classes excepting the very poorest, will require no further argument. It would indeed be impossible on the authorities to incur almost any expense rather than construct a sewage outfall on this side.

69. We have yet to show that a sewage outfall would so contaminate the shore as to poison the breeze passing over it.

The coast on this side is quite open, and during the monsoon, the sea breaks heavily along its whole length. We have no precise observations on the strength of that tidal current along the coast ; but we conceive that if follows the usual law on an exposed beach, and is of much less strength than in a confined estuary or bay. With the most perfect delivery of sewage, from reservoirs at ordinary high-water-mark through pipes down to low water-mark, we feel quite confident that very much of the filth would wash back on the beach, even in fine weather ; and in heavy gales, nearly the whole of it. The case of Worthing on the south coast of England, which was drained with such an exposed outfall, some some few years ago, is almost precisely parallel. The beach became covered with fifth ; the whole of the visitors deserted the town ; and the drainage had to be re-established at an enormous expense. The effect of such a scum on the water or deposit on a beach four miles long, and dead to windward of the town, would, we conceive, not be at all doubtful as regarded the pollution of the wind passing over it.

70. The estern shore on the other hand has none of these disadvantages. The wind is indeed from that quarter for some five hours per day on a yearly average, but in reference to the prevailing breezes, the harbour is exactly to leward of the town.

Again, the conditions of sewage delivery are far different from those at the Breach. The harbour is land-locked so far as strong winds go, its water is quite calm, and the tidal current, which sets directly parallel with the shore, has a mean velocity on ebb of about (2) two miles per hour. Any sewage delivered into the tidal stream at ordinary high water would be swept down clear of the harbour, the shipping, and the town, in about 1½ hour, and this sewage would never return : once clear of the lighthouse, and in the open sea, it would be dissipated in a volume of sea water to which its own volume would be as nothing.

71. These considerations appear to us conclusive, that other things being the same, the harbour is not only the preferable, but in a sanitary light, the only possible outfall for the sewage.

72. In a special engineering and constructive point of view there can be no question at all as regards the advantages of the harbour outfall. The difference in length of main sewer alone, from centre of drainage area, is as 18 to 25 in favour of the harbour and the fall ; and consequently the lift for the sewage from the low levels is in almost the same ratio. Gravitating drainage to the west would be impossible except on the present intermittent system, which it is the object of this scheme to avoid. By eastern outfalls, however, the gravitating sewers we are about to propose will drain at least one-third of the urban area of the native town, and may possibly, on more detailed investigation, be made to drain nearly one half of the present urban area.

72a. The difference in the cost and security of the special works also, required at the outfalls, is equally in favour of the harbour. At the western site, which for economy in working the lift, could be only at the south end of the Vellard, the works required far the protection of the reservoirs and discharging pipes would of necessity be of the most massive and costly character. The heavy break of the sea in the monsoon would severely try any constructions exposed to it. The yearly injury to the Mahim Causeway, situated as it is in a deep bay, is a convincing testimony to the effect of waves on exposed works ; and as the outfall pipes, at least, would require to be carried beyond the rocky shoal which lies to seaward of the Vellard, and as these pipes, to reach low water mark, would have to be laid over nearly half a mile of rocky beach, we think we may safely assert that the construction of a reliable protection,—a protection it must be remembered which could be relied on under all circumstances,—would most severely task the skill of an Engineer, and would entail an amount of expense in first cost, which could only be justifiable by some most cogent reasons for selecting such a site.

The necessary works for the harbour outfall, exposed to no heavy seas, will probably be as simple as could well be desired for a work of this kind. By reclaiming ground to low water-mark, a good still will be afforded for the reservoir, and pumping machinery ; while thearrangements for protecting the pipes will involve hardly any expense at all. The pipe at Chinch Bunder has now been laid for nearly two years, and though protected only by a covering of dry stone masonry, has received no damage whatever.

73. We had prepared some statistics concerning the effect of heavy seas on Engineering works, but this report is already exceeding the limits to which we had intended to confine it, and the foregoing general arguments will probably be considered sufficient. For any man with a personal knowledge of the effect of storm waves on construction, we feel certain we need add nothing.

74. We may then, we think, consider the harbour outfall to be that indicated by both the sanitary and constructive principles enumerated above. Of the amount of nuisance to be anticipated in the harbour itself(by the floating population) it may be as well to offer a few remarks before passing on to our second condition of good drainage.

75. Under present arrangements, a quantity of concentrated night soil, varying from 980 to 1,200, cubic feet, is discharged into the labour, into deep water, and a half ebb, from the Chinch Bunder Pier every 24 hours ; and this discharge, so far as we know, has never been felt as a nuisance, although it has been in operation for about fifteen months. We are of course well aware that this does not represent the total quantity of night soil, which under an improved system of sewerage—involving of course compulsory house drainage—would be delivered at the outfalls daily ; but we conceive that if every particle of night soil produced in the town were discharged into the harbour under the conditions we propose, viz., at high water and well below the surface, the effect of either water or atmosphere would be quite inappreciable,

BENGAL.

We referred, at the time of their occurrence, to some questionable—we think the Commander-in-Chief uses a stronger term—circumstances which had taken place in the mounted branch of the service at Barrackpore ; certain officers having been accused of purchasing and trading in horses which, as memoers of a Casting Commitueer they had condemned. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has addressed a very lenient General Order, indeed, on the subject and with reference to the circumstances, to all officers of cavalry artillery ; and it is to be hoped that, for the future, officers engaged in the rejection of horses from the government service will see and think no more of them ; but leave their merits and valuable qualities to be discovered by other.—*Englishman, Oct. 19th.*

MADRAS.

The Weather —Notwithstanding the apparent clearing up of the weather on Thursday afternoon, we are glad to say that the rain recommenced during the night, and that a further considerable fall has taken place since then. Most part of yesterday was clam and fair, but the sky still wore a somewhat watery aspect when the day closed, although the moon shone with tolerable brightness, and it is far from improbable that we shall have fresh showers before the first burst of the Monsoon has gone by, especially as the Thermometer, which fell to 72° in the early morning on Friday, stood at 76° between seven and eight in the evening, when the atmosphere was close and muggy.

We observe that the Cooum has discharged itself of all the water thrown into it by the Monsoon, and is even lower than it was before the rains began. so that considering the uncertainty of a supply hereafter sufficient to raise it again to a proper level ere the dry months come upon us, our correspondent's proposal to have the bar closed at once is worthy of serious attention, if the operation can now be performed without an outlay of more than a moderate amount ; which point must of course depend on the width and depth of the channel made by the flood waters since the bar was cut. The late lamented Colonel Ouchterlony, in his letter of last year proposing the construction of an iron screw pile bridge across the mouth of the river, mentions that the annual expense in which Government are involved by having to make an artificial cut for the escape of the land floods when the North-East Monsoon sets in, and afterward to reform and maintain the roadway, is estimated not to fall short of Rs. 1,200 per annum, representing a copital of Rs. 24,000 and this sum would necessarily be largely increased during the current year, were the bar now to be shut prior to the surf having done its part toward effecting the operation, and probably opened and reformed afresh between this and January ; but even that extra expenditure would be preferable to runing the risk of letting the foul bed of the Cooum remain exposed during the next hot season, as it must be, should the river continue as low as it now is. Were it practicable to provide for the retention of the storm water by a dam with floodgates, either at the embouchure of the river or just above it, so that its height might be easily regulated according to circumstances, the gain to the Presidency would be great, and that engineering objections to such a project might exist, concerning which we do not feel competent to offer an opinion. The suggested viaduct for the South Beach roadway, must needs be a separate affair, unless a structure combining the two objects whould be deemed most expedient, which we hardly think it would be. An anicut above the bridge, appears to us the most feasible project ; leaving the water way clear to the sea, for the space of 100 feet more or less below. The height of its crown would then determine the level at which the inner waters should be kept, and the only annual operation would be that of making a channel between the bridge and the sea, which the surf would close when there was no longer any occasion for it, without charge to the State or trouble to the Engineer.—*Times, October 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear that Her Majesty's 8th Hussars will leave Meerut on the 20th of November next, instead of on the 2nd of December, the day originally appointed.—*Mofussilite, October 20.*

Save us from our friends.—Sir Hugh Rose has no reason to thank the Editor of the *Englishman* for having inserted in a leading article, in which he takes us to task for having published a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, regarding the Burney case, the following paragraph :—

" As to the evidence given by Sir Hugh Rose on the trial, most military men consider it exceedingly fair and straight forward, evincing no partiality for either side ; and there can be no doubt from its tenor that the severity of the measures taken with regard to General Burney arose from the false statements made to his Excellency."

The more this matter is stirred, the more unpleasant will it become to Sir Hugh Rose. We do not care what " most military men" think or say. We are content with the judgment of a man who weighed the evidence just as carefully as a good apothecary would weigh doses of strychnia. If Sir Hugh Rose smart, as any gentleman should do, under the remarks of Sir Mordaunt Wells, let him resign (and he can afford to do so) and dash Sir Mordaunt into the desert.

" Impartiality ?" Does an impartial man ever decline to answer any straight forward questions, and make persons of Colonel Turner's stamp the means of averting the course of justice ? But Justice is not to be done in the " eye" as the sequal of the Burney trial proved.—*Id.*

The political agent of Meywar has applied for a small force from Neemuch to unite with the well disposed during the approaching Dussera—that is, fifty European Infantry and a troop of Cavalry, besides two companies of the Meywar Bheel Corps, under Major Mackenzie from Kharwarra. It is presumed that the step recently taken in investing Major Eden with judicial powers has now given Neemuch a direct connection with the Chiefs and influential people in that State.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 22.*

Our local readers may remember the visit about the month of April of four members of the Society of Friends, the Philanthropic and Religious Mission to India. These gentlemen passed the summer at Mussoorie, which they left at the end of September, and have since been progressing north westward through Umballa, Loodeeana and Umritsur to Lahore, where they join the fourth member of the mission, who has been up into Kashmeer. They are from various parts of England, Cheltenham, Cirencester, York and Dorlington. They visit all public and private educational establishments, all public institutions, call on those likely to take an interest in their enquiries, and are it is said, preparing a report on which is to depend whether the society of which they are members are to contribute funds to the objects of enquiry or not.—*Id.*

It is satisfactory to us to learn that after the many delays that have taken place in the matter of the Delhi Railway the home authorities have at last come to a decision. It has been definitively resolved to sanction the line, and the Local Government have issued instructions for its immediate commencement. We may therefore soon hear of a day having been fixed for turning the first sod at Umritsur, of a new and important line which will connect Mooltan, and ultimately Kurrachee with Calcutta. We wish the line success in proportion to the energy brought to bear on its completion.—*Id.*

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Empire, Oct.* 17.)

Not much of importance has occurred. All have been very busy preparatory to closing for the holidays, which commence to-day. The holidays how cheering to those who have been confined to the desk for months past. The flight of officials commenced in the early part of the week and to-day the tide of emigration from Calcutta will be strong. Hundreds will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a luxury, which they cannot get in this city of Palaces, *pure air*.

We perceive some signs of life in the Municipal Commissioners. They have really begun to mend the highways and byways of the city, but there is still a vast amount of energy requir d.

We have received a letter from the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals, in reference to our article last week. We are glad to hear that their forthcoming report will show that they really have done more than has hitherto been apparent.

General Showers has returned to Calcutta and General Becher has sped away again to the Upper Provinces. The clouds seem to be gathering on our frontier, and the Government has taken the wise precaution of having an overwhelming force at hand to check any inroads of the restless Affghans into our territories.

THE MAHARAJAH LALL SINGH.

(*Mofussilite, October* 20.

Polly put the kettle on, we'll all have Tea. One of the most remarkable men in India is the Maharajah Lall Singh, the ex prime Minister of the Court of Lahore, and for a time, the pet of the Lawrences. He made a grievous mistake. He intrigued with the son of the Governor of Cashmere, and cost the British Government a most disastrous campaign. There was no doubt about his guilt, and he became a State Prisoner, and is so still. Many men who had occupied such a position, as he did, would have fretted and fumed their lives away in captivity, just as Napoleon did at St. Helena. Lall Singh was a more philosophical person. He was sent to Agra, and there he bent his mind, not a weak one, to useful pursuits. He studied surgery, under Dr. Murray we believe, and he can cut off a leg or an arm just as easily, but somewhat more scientifically, as he could cut off a head, when he was in the zenith of his power. Like Fielding, he used occasionally to make a jest of his misfortune, and pointing to a Damascus blade he would say : " I am going to send that to England, to be made into a saw. It is tired of cutting off heads, but soon it shall cut off feet." His next idea was photogra hy, and he is not an insignificant performer in that art. But tired of this, we fancy, he has turned his attention to Tea in the Dhoon, where he now lives. A few days ago, he sent us a box full of Souchong, grown on his own tea-plantation.

Tea is the last thing we should have imagined Lall Singh would have gone into, from our previous recollection of him, for we once inhabited the same abode in Agra, and saw each other frequently.

The Rajah, if not exactly reconciled to his fate, is no longer desirous of power. This we know from the man himself. He is contented with his pension, his obscurity, and the protection of the British Government

We should not have taken any public notice of the Maharajah Lall Singh, had it not been that it occurred to us that he is the man, of all others, who can give the Government the best information on all matters connected with our frontier, and his information may be relied upon, inasmuch as his interests are now identical with those of the British Government. Lall Singh would be able to tell the Government how to deal with the Hill tribes, and even with the people of Cashmere and Cabool. But the Government must not send down to him some swaggering swell, with pen, ink and paper in his hand, to ask him a parcel of categorical questions. The Rajah would be staggered, and his replies simply result in this ; " Mujhko koooh malsom nahin." Let the Government send some man in the army who has known the Rajah, to talk to him quietly : and in a conversation, either before or after dinner, every particle of information required would be extracted. Lall Singh would soon make short work of these Sittana fanatics, and if necessary penetrate Cabool. But it would be an unwise measure to employ him on active service. We do not dispute his fidelity, but it would be dangerous to let him make his appearance amongst a people who know and loved him, as a Chieftain, and whose love, to this day, he reciprocates. His feeling is just as ardent as was that of Napoleon, when he dictated the following words in his will; " Je desire que mes cendres reposes au bords de la Seine, au milieu du peuple Francais que j'ai tant aime." He has often expressed a desire that his ashes may repose in the Punjab, at Goozerat. Let the wish be granted but let him not cross the Sutlej with sabre in his hand.

VERNACULAR PRESS.

(*Gujerathi.*)

In our last we gave a summary of the important articles in the Marathi Press for the previous fortnight. It is now the turn of the Gujerathi Press to come under our review. It is a great comfort to cast one's sight from the Marathi to the Gujerathi papers which are more decently printed and which do not tax the readers patience in going through them as is necessary in the case of some of our Marathi contemporaries which one sometimes does not know, from the way in which they are printed whether they are intended to be read or only distributed to the subscribers, to be never looked into by them.

The *Chabook* thinks " that the year 1863, is born to heap on the heads of Europeans the load of the sin of killing natives" Scarcely a month passes without his hearing of the death of a native, by the hands of a white man, and therefore he thinks that when the latter are allowed to escape from the punishment of the law the sin of the offence lies as much on the heads of Judges as on those of the perpetrators of the offence.

Most of the Gujerathi papers have articles on the same subject denouncing in strong language the practice of maltreating natives. The same thinks that Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji ; Naoroji Fardunji ; and Sorabji Shapurji Bangali, are the three principal gems of the Bombay Zoroastrian community. Their efforts for the amelioration of their countrymen have been incessant, and their sacrifices large. He thinks that the time alone which they have spent in various projects of improvement, must have cost them a considerable sum of money, and they have been doing all this untiringly and and in the most unostentatious manner. He very properly recommends the community of Bombay to do what they cannot help regarding as a very unseemly attack on England and Austria which has been allowed to appear in the columns of the ' Memorial Diplomatique.' The tone is too querulous for the power, and the arguments are too personal and onesided for the dignity, of France. From the first England laid down the point to which she was prepared to go, and the point at which she was determined to stop. If France made concessions to her she has received value for them in the co-operation of England up to a certain point. In Poland, and in Mexico, there is a limit beyond which the two Governments cannot act in concert. That limit has been reached, and at it England must stop short. The French journal alludes to the sounding declamations of the English journals, and insinuates that the Cabinet of St. James's will do wisely to listen to their voice. We beg to assure the writers who throw out these suggestions that though they, no doubt, may quote newspapers which luxuriate in a topic so favourable to fine writing as a war for the support of Poland, no government could commit a more fatal error than to treat these utterances as the voice of the nation, and to believe that a war for the sake of Poland would obtain any substantial support in this country. England has outlived the faults of youth ; she no longer acts on impulse. France has a right to know what England intends to do, and there is happily no difficulty in informing her England will do nothing. She has gone to the point to which the intended to go, and she will go no further. She never intended to make war on account of Poland, and she has reached a point at which friendly remonstrance terminates. The English Government well knows that those who call for war in Poland will represent not the wealth nor the intelligence of the country. The French Government well knows that the advocates of the Russian war are recruited from the Ultramontanes, the Legitimists, and Red Republicans, parties which, agreeing in nothing else, are united in animosity to the emperor and his dynasty. There is, therefore, no difficulty in suggesting the course which ought to be taken, or in agraeing that the expectant attitude which France proposes to herself is the right one. But why cannot a fair tone be done without this tone of bitterness, this air of recrimination? What pledges has the English Government given which it is not ready to redeem ? The difference seems to be that France is ready to declare war against Russia if supported by Austrla and England, but that neither England nor Austria is so ready, even should the other two lend their aid. The one is willing to make war if supported by an extraneous moving power. The other is not willing to make war at all. The cases are not so widely different as to allow the one party to indulge in exulations in his own valour at the expense of his neighbour. We have shared in a common repulse ; we had better quietly pocket the insult, if such it be, and not expose ourselves to ridicule by wasting on each other that wrath which we do not see fit to expend on the common adversary.

The fruitless negotiotions, says the ' Morning Post' of Oct. 2, commenting on the brutalities practised in Poland, between the three Powers and Russia, which have now been temporarily, if not finally suspended, for a time diverted the public attention from what was actually taking place day after day in the kingdom of Poland. We are now close on the commencement of winter, and as diplomacy appears to have abandoned her self-imposed task in despair, and a war for the reconstitution of Poland would not, if ever, be entered on before spring, it is not improbable that the Russian government may seduously pursue the system now in vogue for some months to come. It is therefoee worth while to consider, and so far as our civilised associations will permit it, to realise what this system really is. A Londoner can form but a very faint conception of the life of a back-woodsman ; and an Englishman living under the Government of Queen Victoria must not expect to ascertain with absolute precision the conditions of existence under the beneficent sway of a Russian viceroy af the kingdom of Poland. The Czar appears to have unconditionally transferred the government of his Polish dominions to the military chiefs of the army engaged in quelling the insurrection. Invested with absolute power himself, he has endowed his vicegerents with uncontrolled authority, and has left them to pursue, unquestioned and unfettered whatever policy their judgment might suggest. General Berg in the Duchy of Warsaw, and General Mouraviefl in the Palatinate of Wilna, may be taken as examples of a class which is daily increasing in numbers, and their system of administration may be accepted as a sample of the *modus operandi* by which, during the forthcoming winter, the Russian government propose to lay the basis of those constitutional reforms which, we are assured, will in process of time render the kingdom of Poland a second Utopia. In order to furnish an idea of the singular state of society in Warsaw—the chief city in the Kingdom—it may be as well, perhaps, to cite as an instance an event which took place a few days since in that town. General Berg was driving past one of the largest and most magnificent private palaces in Warsaw, when a shell thrown, as was alleged, from one of the windows, exploded in the midst of his escort one of whom was wounded. Adjoining the palace, which was the property of Count Zamoyski, was a spacious building, in which resided a large number, of private families of the highest rank and respectability. No sooner did the general reach his residence than he gave orders that the palace and the adjoining house should be sacked, and the inmates arrested. Indeed, it is reported on good authority that he was with difficulty dissuaded from having the building forthwith razed to the ground by a park of artillery. In compliance with his most implicit instruction a large detachment of soldiers took possession of the Zamoyski-palace and adjoining buildings. They arrested all the men whom they found therein, and despatched them to the citadel, confined all the women in the apartments, and proceeded to pillage and destroy the valuable property with which more especially the place was filled. From sunset until the following morning were enacted in those houses, situated though they were in the midst of a city subject to duly constituted authority, and containing though they did inmates entitled to the protection of a government claiming to be considered civilised, the worst horrors of a siege. The sequel of the story is just what might have been expected. Of 200 men arrested in the Zamoyski-palace, 10 are to be anged, and the remainder either exiled to Siberia or drafted as common soldiers in to the Russian army. A commission of inquiry has pronounced this sentence. There has been no trial. The palace has been confiscated and is now converted into barracks. Such are the simple details of and incident which happened in the capital of Poland during the past fortnight. But it does not stand alone, it simply illustrates a system which, in its operation, manifests itself in a thousand different ways. In the provinces it is exemplified by the imposition of taxes which cannot be paid, and the consequent confiscation of private property, by the arming of peasants for the sole object of coercing the landed proprietors and effecting their ruin, and by the deportation of persons of noble birth by thousands to the interior of Russia. In Warsaw, the reign of terrorism is perpetuated by devising each succeeding day some novel punishments or fresh indignities for such of the inhabitants as General Berg believes to be dissatisfied with the paternal government which it is his mission to administer. In fact, if only one tenth of what we hear of the scenes enacted in Warsaw be true, that city must be a perfect hell on earth. There can be no doubt that the only object of thus persecuting the unfortunate inhabitants is to drive them in their despair to revolt, and thus obtain a pretext for exterminating them. The Poles are a patient race ; but, after all they are only mortal, and there must be a limit to human endurance. Instant destruction might well seem preferable to the protracted agonies the are called upon to suffer. In the presence of such a prospect as that before Poland, let us hope that by some means or othet it may please Providence to avert those calamities with which that unhappy country is now threatened:

A correspondent of the ' Morning Post' writing from Tarnopol, Falicia, says:—"At no period since the outbreak of the insurrection in January last has the cause of Poland looked more utterly hopeless than at the present moment. It is difficult to conceive how under the combination of adverse influences against which they have had to contend, the Poles still continue to protract a resistance which has cost them so much, and which at this juncture seems so futile. Nothing but the extremity of desperation can account for a pertinacity which, if it prove to be useless, will at least have been sublime, and which, whatever, be the result, will ensure for this instruction a page in history that will eclipse by its lustre any former record of struggles which oppressed nationalities have made for freedom. There is indeed no quarter to which the Poles can look for comfort—the alternative which offers them any escape from the cruel dilemma in which they find themselves placed. To submit themselves to the tender mercies of the Russian government in its present temper would be to court a fate far-more terrible than that which they may expect while fighting as insurgents in their own forests. Few world escape the gallows to undergo the milder punishment of prepetual labour in Siberian mines. Those who can approve and encourage the acts of Mouravieff in Lithuania would, when the moment of danger was over revel in a vengeance as terrible as the measures they have sanctioned have been ferocious. It is in moments of victory and triumph that the true nature of savage shows itself and it would not have been possible to have afforded a more powerful stimulant to the movement than by making every man who had once compromised himself feel that under no circumstance could he expectmercy. Although then the autumn is drawing on, and a time of great trial is approaching there is no symptom of any intention to relax the energy of the resistance during the winter. The rigour of that season will at least not be more trying to the endurance of the insurgents than the freezing sympathy from which they have suffered at the hands of the Western Powers. If they have been able to support without flinching the chilling effects of a diplomatic action which has only aggravated their miseries. why should they quail before the cold blasts of winter. Will the physical trials in store for them be more hard to bear than the moral ordeal through which they have already passed! These are question which thePoles ask themselves, and there is no difference of opinion as to conclusion at which they have arrived. It is too late now to draw back. They know the extent of their fortitude it has been tried and not found wanting.

We would save Poland, not so much for the Poles' own sake as from the apprehension of Russian preponderance. But there is no reason in the year 1863 why England should rush to war to dimish Russian superiority. With France it is quite different, at least with France under the imperial dynasty. Russia might have been, as she was the ally of Bourbon France. She must ever be the rival of a Bonapartist empire. Napoleon the Great, Napoleon the Little have both tried strenuously to form a Russo-French alliance. What was found impossible at the commencement of the century has been equally impossible in our day. The two empires sought to be drawn together by personal will have been sprung as under the more violently for their momentary approximation. We are not surprised to learn that the diplomatic triumph of Prince Gortschakoff has deprived Napoleon III. of sleep, and that there are strong symptoms of the impending inclination to do something more than play with the Polish question.

Much as England may desire to see Poland resestablished, we must hesitate, with all other friends of European independence to sanction the pursuit of such an object across Germany, where a destructive war might be awakened by the rivalries and jealousies which divide it. It would be impossible for France to embark in a serious war, to throw over the alliance of Austria, without aiding Austria against its enemies, in return for Austria's aid against Russia. This might lead to grave complications. of which we must not only divest ourselves of all responsibility, but reserve full freedom of action for future emergencies. We are as far as possible from suggesting that an alliance of France and Austria is at all ready for action or even the preliminaries thereof to grave a change in the position of both countries Of all contingencies, this is assuredly not the least improbable.

One of those celebrated pamphlets, which for Paris is attaining to a fame, has just been issued, on "L' Empereur Napoleon et l' Empereur Alexandre," or, as one may guess from the title, on the Polish question. It is anonymots, and otherwise, in from, paper, and type, resembles the famous pamphlets which preceded the war with Austria. The author applies himself to refute the arguments of Prince Gortschakoff "It is worthy of note," he says, "and it is consoling for humanity, that in our day the government the most prone to have recourse to arms to resolve question of justice are precisely those that are the most civilised and the most powerful.

In France,' in an article on the Polish question, applauds the declaration of Earl Russell ,relative to the treaties of 1815, and believes it to be impossible for the other Powers to refrain from expressing their sentiments on the consequences of the attitude of Russia from the point of view of the abrogation of the Vienna Congress." We believe," says the 'Presse," that France and England have decided to make a declaration to the effect that they consider the treaties of 1815 as no longer existing powers. The other is not willing to make war at all. The cases are not so widely different as to allow the one party to indulge in exulations in his own valour at the expense of his neighbour. We have shared in a common repulse ; we had better quietly pocket the insult, if such it be, and not expose ourselves to ridicule by wasting on each other that wrath which we do not see fit to expend on the common adversary.

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INDIAN ARMY COMMITTEE.

We have received several letters urgiug upon the officers of the Indian army the immediate necessity of providing adequate funds to aid and strengthen the efforts of the committee acting on their behalf in London. But we really see no advantage likely to be gained by publishing them. The officers in India know the imperative character of the case, and the mischief they are doing to their own prospects by neglecting it quite as well as our correspondents ; and if they do not care to put their shoulders to the wheel, they must take the consequences. The old wisdom shines in upon us in this instance, as in most others. Everybody's business is nobody's business. When an officer has a special personal wrong, he works it with energy ; but when a hundred officers have a wrong in common, they wait for each other. Why should B trouble himself about a matter, in which X Y and Z have even a larger interest than he has himself? This is not peculior to Indian officers' nature ; we are afraid it runs through human nature generally.

We have over and over again pointed out the critical importance of giving early and substantial support to the committee. We have again and again shown how indispensable it is for the army to gather round its representative in London, and sustain their labours by subscriptions and petitions. Bricks cannot be made without straw. A great case like that of the Indian army cannot be conducted before a royal commission without heavy expenses. Funds must be supplied, or the case, to say the least of it, cannot be carried on with the vigour and constant watchfulness it demands.

On the one side is arrayed the highest legal ability, and it is obvious that corresponding power ought to be employed on the other. The question before the commission is strictly a legal question. The decision will be determined upon strictly technical grounds.

Are the measures adopted by the Secretary of State technically legal or not ? That is the whole problem to be solved ; and if the officers of the Indian army do not perceive that the case is one which requires the services of the most eminent legal authorities, we are afraid that nothing our correspondents have to say on the subject would be very likely to have much effect upon them.—*Home News, Oct. 3.*

RUSSIA, POLAND, AND THE THREE POWERS.

(*Home News, October* 3.)

The ' Memorial Diplomatique' of September 28 concludes a lengthy article upon the present position of the Polish question, written throughout in a tone of considerable hostility towards England and Austria, with the following words :—" France has made all she concessions to England and Austria which have been asked of her by those Powers. It is for them to judge and to say what course they will adopt in consequence of the result at which we have arrived. Every courier who crosses the Channel brings us the most sounding declamations, but it would not be the first time that more talk than work came from London. If the English journals are faithful interpreters of the sentiments of the British nation and the intentions of the Cabinet of St. James's, that body, enlightened by striking experience, will understand the necessity of a plain attitude and practical propositions. At the moment when the last notes of the three Powers left for St. Petersburg France proposed to England and Austria to concert and arrange immediately what measures should be taken in case of a partial or complete refusal of Russia. England and, following her example, Austria declined to engage herself in advance, and preferred to be guided by events. It is for those two Powers now to take the initiative, and, as events have spoken, to make known in what way they are willing to act. Upon this condition alone the concert established between the Powers can continue. France will not allow herself to be hurried away by British rhodomontade, or held back by Austrian hesitation. France, who did not believe it right to settle by herself a question affecting the balance of power in Europe, does not think it incumbent upon her to carry out alone that which other Powers have declared to be of common interest. Equally inaccessible to discouragement or spite, she will willingly listen to every serious overture, but she will not lend herself to vain demonstrations. If therefore, she should again be asked to raise a voice which will not be listened to, she will prefer to wait her time in the fulness of her liberty."

The ' Times' of Sept 29 replies as follows to the foregoing attack ; —" France, Austria, and England embarked in the spring of this year on a joint enterprise. Their statesmen had succeeded in persuading themselves that it was possible, by the application of moral pressure, by an appeal to the faith of treaties, to the recognised principles of the law of nations, and to those maxims of humanity and justice which are generally considered to be involved in the baro profession of the Christian religion, to argue, to persuade, or to shame Russia out of that cold and cruel policy which has been employed for 90 years in tearing and devouring the palpitating remains of the Polish nation. England, France, and Austria have signally failed in their generous attempt. We have failed, and the natural result of a failure so signal and so disastrous is that those who have failed should begin to quarrel with each other, to recriminate as to the past, and to taunt and expostulate as to the future. England hitherto has been silent ; she has taken the rebuff, she has received in her own undemonstrative way, is half inclined to regret that she ever engaged in so thankless a speculation, and half inclined to smile at the ridiculous figure which she presents to the side of her two imperial coadjutors. Long ago we announced that whatever might be the answer of Russia we would not be goaded by taunts or cajoled by flattery into going one step beyond the line we had marked out for ourselves. The only intervention on behalf of Poland we have ever contemplated has been a mo

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
PRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
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FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	26
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

PALE ALE in quarts	At Rs.	5	per dozen.
Do. in pints	„	3	„
PORTER in quarts	„	4	„
Do. in pints	„	2½	„

25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, do.	do.	1	„
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Claret, do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, do.	do.	3	„
Brandy, do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Ivirey & Co...	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior	do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collet	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	do.	„ 18	do.	pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, A. Kupferberg...	at Rs. 32	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aîné	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do. „ 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do. „ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do. „ 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Ch teau Milon Hermozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs.	36
Red	Pale Dry „	„	30
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines „	„	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	„	„	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts „	„	30
Do. Do.	Pints „	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts „	„	24
Do.	Pints „	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do.	Pints „	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do.	Pints „	„	24
Do. Do.	Cuntiffs „	„	45
Do. Do.	Do. Pints „	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do.	Pints „	„	24
Do. Do. A De Paul's	Quarts „	„	40
Do. Do.	Pints „	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK { Deinhard Jordan Pints }	„	„	20
MOSELLE {			
NOYRAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts „	„	21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints „	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints „	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM	Fine old Jamaica „	„	29
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Sorel „	„	21 *
Do. Do.	Do. Pints „	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS	in Stopped Bottles Quarts „	„	18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints „	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints „	„	14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints „	„	14
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts „	„	21

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Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
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AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
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Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
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Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanillas.	Ginger Nuts.
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Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.	
Do. Patent do.	do.
Do. French Calf do.	do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.	
Do. do.	French Calf with spur bokes.

French Calf Lace Shoes.
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Do. Do.	best	„	38
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Best Treble Balls		Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.			3 12
Do. Youth's do.			3 0
Do. do.	Boys' do.		1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats			11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.			8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. do.			5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled			6 8
Do. Boys' do.	various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT ; *To screw on Flat.*	CUT : *To let in Flush.*	3,3½ & 4, ins. ea.. 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each		Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each		„ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks		Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6 long,	3½ wide,	2½ deep	each	Rs.	18	0
No. 00	— 7½ „	4½ „	3 „	„	„	20	0
No. 1	— 9 „	5½ „	3½ „	„	„	21	0
No. 2	—9 ½ „	6 „	3½ „	„	„	23	0
No. 3	—10½ „	6 „	4 „	„	„	25	0
No. 4	—12 „	7 „	5 „	„	„	28	0
No. 5	—13 „	8 „	5½ „	„	„	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	ong, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	„	„	28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	„	„	33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	„	„	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	„	„	30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	„	„	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail..
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, Ox TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, at the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without DrumsBells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 2nd November, MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Room, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.
Also the following Furniture comprising, Sofa Couches, lined with Silk Damask and Spring Cushions, Easy, Rocking arm and without arm Chairs, Chests of Drawers, with Writing Compartments, Clothes Presses, Round Tables, Screens, Tea Poys, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, &c. &c.

SALE OF BULLUM RICE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, near Mu-jid Bunder, in the Godown, and by order of Memon Hajee Moosa Hajee Joseph., on account and at the risk of Shaw Purmanand Bhugwon, the first purchaser.
H M J
B R 1,401 Bags Bullum Rice, landed from the Ship
A H J *Inkerman* from Calcutta.
B R

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen
Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.
Brandy, "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.
She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by